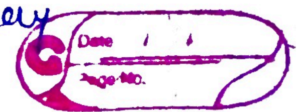
30-july-2024
Tuesday



## ⇒ Nominals and their function :-

A nominal occurs in the position of Noun. In a sentence a word or a group of words used in place of the subject object or complement is called nominal

**Note** :-

Direct object, indirect object, retend object, cognet object, reflexive object etc. and a word or a group of words used after the preposition or prepositional phrase will be called nominals if they take the place of an object in the sentence.

1. Nominals used in place of subject or object or all those places in a sentence where a noun is used can be in the following forms -

Noun, pronoun, grund ($V_1$ + ing), Infinitive (to + $V_1$), phrase, clause and adjective (the + adjective)

a) Examples of nominals in the form of subjects

(i) Noun :-
- Mahesh goes to central labrary to study.

(ii) Pronoun :-
- He speaks french in ~~adetith~~ addition to english.

(iii) Gerus :-
- Smoking is injurious to health and causes cancer.

(iv) Infinitive :-
To laugh is necessary for health.

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(v) Phrase:-
- Where to go is not decided.
(vi) Clause:-
- With whome he plays is known to me.
(vii) The + Adjective:-
- The rich are selfish and ~~hent~~ hate the poor.

The under lined word or group of words mentioned in above examples / sentences are nominals and perform the function of subject.

b) Examples of nominals in the form of object:-
(i) Noun:-
- He knows Ramu very well.
(ii) Pronoun:-
- I saw him in the library.
(iii) Gerund:-
- She hates smoking.
(iv) infinitive:-
- I like to ~~swim~~ swim.
(v) Phrase:-
- I do not know where to go.
(vi) clause:-
- I cannot say what he does.
(vii) The + Adjective:-
- We should respect the ~~nove~~ noble.

The under lined word or group of words

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mentioned in above examples are nominals and perform the function of object.

2. Nominals used in place of complement can be in the following forms:
Noun, adjective, participle, infinitive, Adverb, clause, preposition with an object.

a) Examples of nominals in the form of subjective complement

| Forms of Nominal | subject | main verb | nominals as subjective comp. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Noun → | This | is | a cow. |
| 2. Adjective → | He | went | mad. |
| 3. Participle → | She | continued | walking |
| 4. Preposition with an object → | that book | proved | of no use |
| 5. Infinitive → | The flower | appears | to be fading |
| 6. Adverb → | He | fell | asleep |
| 7. clause → | The result | is | as we expected |

The word or group of words written in the last ~~coullum~~ column are nominals.

b) Examples of nominals in the form of objective complement :

| | Forms of nominals | subject | verb | object | nominals as objective complement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Noun | we | made | him | a leader |
| 2. | Adjective | he | set | a prisoner | free. |
| 3. | Participle | I | found | him | laughing |
| 4. | Preposion with an object | The site of firing | feels | us | with terror |
| 5. | Infinitive | people | like | criminals | to be punished |
| 6. | Adverb | I | found | him | asleep |
| 7. | Clause | we | made | him | as he was |

→ According to modorn grammarians, there are ~~five~~ five kinds of nominals.

1. Factive nominal / Factival nominal.
2. Action nominals
3. Agentive nominals
4. Gerundive nominals
5. Infintival nominals

1) Factive nominals :-

The clause whether it is interrogative or assertive used as the subject, object or complement in a sentence is called factive nominals.

eg- That the earth moves round the sun was not known to ancient people
- It is certain that some of them will learn how to speak English and French
- Where she lives is not known to me.
- I know what he wants to do.
- It seems that he does not want to take you to city.
- It is a matter of joy that my brother has got first possition in pre-medical test

2. Action nominal :- The gerund ($V_1$ + ing) used as the subject / complement / object in a sentence is called action nominal.

eg.- Her writing is very difficult to read and understand.
- Smoking and drinking is not good for health.
- Some of my friends have given up smoking and drinking.
- I saw him jumping.
- She continued going to the office.

3. Agentive nominals :- For the expression of agent (कार्यकर्ता / आयोजकर्ता),

the noun that often lasts with the suffix 'or' is called agentive nominals.

- He is one of the best players of football in india.
- William words worth was a great lover of nature.
- He was a good runner of his time.

4. Gerundive nominals :-

nominative absolute that is absolute phrase starting with '$V_1$ + ing' (gerund) or, genetive + $V_1$ + ing as the subject in a sentence is called gerundive nominal

eg. - Having a good ~~boy~~ voice is a gift given ~~giving~~ to some one.

- Mohan's having scored 90% marks. in board examination is a proof of his merit.

5 Infinitival nominals :-

The infinitive (to+$V_1$) used as the subject, object or complement in a sentence is called infinitival nominal.

eg. To take pay and not to work is immorality.

- I like to swim in the river.
- The peon is to ring the bell.

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* Use of some adverbs and their meaning.

1. Once = कभी / एक बार
2. Once upon a time = एक समय की बात
3. Time and again / Again and again = बार-बार बार-बार (over again)
4. At the same time = एक साथ ही / एक ही साथ
5. At once = शीघ्र, एक साथ ही।
- Pandit Nehru was at once a writer, orator and thinker.
- Pandid Nehru was a writer, orater and thinked at the same time.
6. One by one / one at a time = एक-एक कर / बारी-बारी से
- Go in one by one. - Go ahead one at a time
7. can't do without = के बिना काम नहीं चलना
8. Can't help + $V_4$ = क्रिया + के बिना नहीं रह सकता/ती
- She can't help talking to her mother on the telephone.
9. ~~Wit~~ Without any reason / without rhyme or ~~reason~~ reason / aimlessly / without any purpose / at random = यूं ही
~~10. He~~ - He turned me out without any reason.
- He wonders about at random.
10. In other words = यों भी / दूसरे शब्दों में
- He is not throughly honest in other words he is dishonest.
11. Just then / only then = ~~कभी~~ तभी
Just then the train arrived.
(तभी ट्रेन आ गई।)

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12. So far / till now / by now / till / yet =
अब तक / अभी तक

13. Just now / currently / presently / recently / right now = अभी - अभी

- I have not received a reply so far / till now.
- He must have received my latter by now.
- The train is still at the station.
- The plane has not landed yet.
- Go to city right now.

14. Even now = अभी - भी
- Good teachers get respect even now.

15. In a short while from now =
अब से कुछ ही देर मे
- In ashort while from now you will hear the news.

16. So much so that = यहाँ तक की
- He helped me much so much so that he gave me food and cloth.

17. Seldom or ever / seldom if ever = शायद ही
- she seldom or ever tells a lie.

18 From now onwards = अब से
- From now onwards he will make no mistake

19. or / or else / otherwise = नहीं तो / अन्यथा
- Hurry up! or else you will miss the train.
- Be off otherwise you will be turned out.
(चले जाओ)

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20. On the contrary = बल्कि / इसके विपरीत
- He did not harm me on the contrary he helped me.
21. Then at last = तब कहीं
Then at last he could succeed.
22. Once / At one time = कभी
- They both were once best friends.
- Time once lost never comes back.
23. Any time = कभी भी
The headmaster may enter the class any time.
24. Ever never = कभी भी नहीं
25. Sometimes / At times = कभी - कभी
26. Sooner or ~~latter~~ later / some time or other = कभी - न - कभी
27. Somewhere or other = कहीं - न - कहीं
28. As = जैसा / जैसा कि
29. As far as / so far as = जहाँ तक संभव हो
- Examinees are required to give the answer of the questions in question-paper in their own words ~~of~~ as far as practicable.
- So far as I am concerned. I have no objection (जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बंध है / सवाल है, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है)
30. Some how or other = जैसे तैसे / किसी न किसी तरह
31. One the one hand --- on the other = एक ओर -- दूसरी ~~तरफ~~ ओर / एक तरफ -- दूसरी तरफ
32. Day by day = दिनों दिन
33. Day after day = दिन पर दिन
34. As often as / when ever = जब कभी / जब भी / जब - जब

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35. Wherever ever = जहाँ कहीं / जहाँ-जहाँ
36. here and there = जहाँ-तहाँ
37. Often / more often than not = अक्सर / बराबर

* Idioms with verbs :-
1. Back out = मुकर जाना (किसी वादा/प्रतिज्ञा से)
2. Back up = समर्थन करना
3. Bear away = जितना
- He bore away the first prize in the story writing competition/ contest.
4. Bear down = नाश करना / हटा देना
5. Bear down upon = ताक देखकर सामना करना
6. Bear on or upon = लागु होना
7. Bear out = सत्यापित होना
8. Bear through = अंत तक साथ देना.
9. Bear up = साहस बनाये रखना
10. Bear with = सहना
11. Blow down = उखाड़ देना, निर्मूल करना
12. Blow out = फुंककर बुझाना
13. Blow over = गुजर जाना
14. Blow up = विस्फोट करना
15. Blow upon = कलंकित होना
16. Blow away = उड़ा देना
- the waste wine blew away all the withered leaves. (सुखी / मुर्झाई हुई पत्ती)
17. Blow off = फुंक कर उड़ा देना
18. Call out = चिल्लाकर बुलाना
19. Break away = टुटना
20. Bring about = परिवर्तन लाना

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21. Call up = याद करना
22. Break down = चलते - चलते रुक जाना
23. - My car broke down at Gaya.
Bring down = नीचे लाना / दबाना
24. Call over = पुकारना
25. Break forth = चिल्ला उठना
26. Bring forth = पैदा करना
27. Call off = स्थगित होना, समाप्त होना
28. Break in = हस्तक्षेप करना, टपक जाना
29. Bring out = प्रकाशित करना
30. Call on = किसी के घर जाकर भेंट करना
31. Break into = जबरदस्ती घुसना
32. Bring over = समझा बुझाकर मनाना
33. Call in = बुलाना
34. Break off = अचानक समाप्त कर देना
35. Bring round = समझाना, होश में लाना
36. Call for = अपेक्षा करना
37. Brea open = जबरदस्ती खोलना
38. Bring under = कुचलना
39. Call down = आह्वाहन करना
40. Broke out = फैलना / छिड़ना (झूठ आदि)
41. Bring up = लालन - पालन करना
42. Call at = किसी के घर पर मुलाकात करना
43. Break through = घुस जाना
44. Hunger can break through the iron wall.
44. Break up = भंग होना
45. Break with = सम्बंध तोड़ना
46. Look up = खोजना, ढूढ़ना
Look up your word in your di.
47. Take after = मिलता - जुलता होना

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Subside = भुग्य बुझाना

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48. Look upon = मानना, समझना

- We look upon the cow as our mother.

49. Make away with = लेकर चम्पत हो जाना।

50. Take down = लिख लेना

51. make for = किसी चीज की ओर रहना

52. Run after = पीछा करना।

53. Take for = कुछ और समझ लेना

54. Make of = किया जाना

- He does not know what to make of ~~[illegible]~~ this letter.

55. Put through = पास होना।

- Antidnt was put through without much opposition.

56. Take to = बुरी आदत पड़ना।

- He has taken to drinking wine.

57. make out = पता लगाना

58. make over = दे देना

59. Put up with = सहन करना

60. Take up = ले लेना

61. Take in = समझ में आना

62. Make up = पूर्ति करना

63. Make off with = ले भागना

64. Put out = बुझाना

65. Put on = पहनना

66. Put up = रहना

67. Run down = दुर्बल होना

68. Run out = समाप्त होना

69. Turn up = हाजिर होना

70. Put off = भविष्य के लिए स्थगित करना

71. Put down = दबाना

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72. Put by = बचाना।
- We must put by some money for future.
73. Run over = कुचला जाना (वाहन द्वारा)
74. Run into = कर्ज में डूबना।
75. Run up = धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना।
76. Turn down = ठुकरा देना।
77. Set off = यात्रा आरंभ करना।
78. Turn off = नौकरी से निकाल देना।
79. Set in = शुरू होना।
80. Set on = उकसाना।
81. Turn against = विरोधी होना।
82. Set out = यात्रा शुरू करना / प्रस्थान करना
83. Set-up = स्थापित करना।
84. Work out = हल करना (समस्या आदि)
85. Set upon = हमला करना।
86. Set forth = व्याख्या करना।
87. Work on = प्रभाव डालना।
88. Work up = उत्तेजित करना।